

Vandals Raid Jewish Center in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, April 12.—The Jewish Cultural Center was the target of a vandal Nazi raid here, in an attack believed to be inspired by the inciting campaign of the Americans Battling Communism society.

The raid was made in daylight. Seven men quietly entered the hallway of the big three-story building on 6328 Forbes, which is dedicated to the heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising of April 19, 1943, 10 years ago. Some of the men then stood guard over the caretaker, Mrs. Minnie Brown, an

elderly Negro matron, who was the only person in the building before. And the vandalism began.

The gangsters smashed through the locked office door and ripped down pictures of Sholem Aleichem and other Jewish cultural leaders and looted the files.

Mrs. Brown courageously protested. But the mobsters ran amuck through the building for two hours. They broke open desk locks and stole the papers inside. They threw Jewish classics on the library floor and trampled on the pages. They tore open boxes of

clothing awaiting shipment to the refugees from Nazi terror overseas and threw the garments around.

Almost every room in the building looked as if it had been invaded by Nazi stormtroopers.

The hoodlums broke in shortly after the Court of Common Pleas had rejected the demand by Harry Allan Sherman, chairman of the Americans Battling Communism for an immediate hearing of his petition for the lifting of the Center's charter. The hearing was postponed until the State Supreme Court rules whether the lower

court has jurisdiction.

The thugs apparently had a double purpose in the raid. They were apparently clutching for some scrap of "evidence" to support charges that the Center was "Communist." And they were giving way to their Nazi hatreds at the same time.

Mrs. Brown said the hoodlums tried to cross-examine her about her political beliefs. And they looked for "Communism" everywhere.

The gangsters were as ignorant as Horst Wessel. "That's Stalin. Look at his mustache!" one hood-

lum cried as he ripped down the portrait of Isaac Leibel Peretz, the classic Jewish writer, whose play, "The Two Brothers," has been produced by the Cultural Center. "Yes, that IS Stalin," another vandal agreed.

Everything Jewish looked Communist to this gang. Thus one of the vandals howled that a certain picture on the Center office wall was "revolutionary." It was a fine reproduction of a famous painting of the persecution of the Jewish people during the Spanish

(Continued on Page 6)

AFL Butchers' Leader For Single Meat Union

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, April 12.—In an exchange of letters between the CIO United Packinghouse Workers Local 25 and the leaders of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher

Workmen, there was complete agreement that "it will be a happy day for the men and women in the meat industry when there shall be but one union representing them."

The two letters were published in full in a double-page spread in "The Butcher Workman," organ of the AFL union.

The correspondence began with a letter from the UWA Wilson Local which pointed to the futility of raiding, after an election in which the CIO union defeated the AFL union 2,438 to 366.

"In our opinion," wrote the Wilson local leaders, "this election was a gross waste of money and time to your union and ours."

The reply, signed by Patricial E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Meat Cutters, stated vigorous agreement, and added:

"Let us hope that within a

very short time we can have unity and we can all work together."

Gorman stated that the AFL would be happy to discuss the unity question with the top leaders of the UPWA.

He stated that labor unity in the meat-packing industry "would insure that strength which reaction could not destroy."

"I will agree that the road ahead for organized labor and the workers is not going to be easy," Gorman wrote.

The letter from the Wilson local, dated Feb. 17, 1953, called for a joint approach of both unions to the problems of economic and legislative action.

"It is highly possible," wrote the Wilson local leaders, "that some of the campaign promises made by the present administration, such

(Continued on Page 8)

Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXX, No. 73
(8 Pages)

New York, Monday, April 13, 1953
Price 10 Cents

POW Witchhunt Launched to Bar Truce in Korea

Daily Worker Foreign Department

The Eisenhower Administration yesterday announced that of more than 29,000 letters received from American prisoners of war "virtually all" have contained "Communist propaganda in some degree." It accused the Chinese and Koreans of "unremitting efforts" to convert U. S. prisoners to Communism and announced plans by the Army of a program of "psychological and political readjustment" of returning U. S. prisoners of war.

The announcement coincided with demands by American labor and peace circles to resume the Panmunjom truce talks. These circles declared that the victory achieved for the principle of negotiations by agreement last Saturday on exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war showed the possibility of quick concluding an armistice.

Appeals for resumption of truce talks were also made by the governments of Peoples China and the Korean Democratic Peoples Republic. Press reports from Tokyo said, however, that Gen. Mark Clark was "biding his time."

The Defense Department's announcement of a plan to "readjust" the prisoners-of-war inspired fears that the American POWs will be subjected to the screening and in-

(Continued on Page 6)

Court May Act on Rosenbergs Today

By MILTON HOWARD

The U.S. Supreme Court may hand down its opinion today in the appeal of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for a review of their case. The Rosenbergs are now in death cells at Sing Sing Prison, New York facing execution.

It was expected that the court would render its decisions on a number of cases today, and that the appeal of the Rosenberg defense counsel for a writ that would give it the right to argue for another trial might be one of these cases. If the court does not act on the Rosenberg case today, then April 27 will be the next possible date for a verdict. The court has twice refused to review the case. Thus the world-famous case is

approaching a climax.

In its petition for a hearing on a new trial, the Rosenberg defense told the Supreme Court that the government had knowingly procured its conviction with perjured and false testimony.

The defense made a detailed analysis of the story of David Greenglass, the key witness against the Rosenbergs, and showed that it could not be true. Greenglass, the brother of Ethel Rosenberg,

(Continued on Page 6)

Open Geneva Talks On East-West Trade

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Jobs and bread for millions of families in western and underdeveloped countries are at stake today as East-West trade talks begin in Geneva. The talks will be held under

auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Trade officials of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Britain, France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg will exchange views on how to overcome the shrinkage of East-West trade no less than half of pre-war.

The UN World Economic Report for 1951-1952, published on March 29, declared production as a whole in capitalist countries showed no change from 1951 to 1952. Industrial output remained static or declined, especially in industries producing for peacetime consumption.

An agreement in Geneva, which would be followed by a recom-

mendation of the UN Commission to governments participating, would spur resumption of East-West trade. Commitments on the spot are also likely.

Main obstacle to such an agreement is the opposition of the U.S. government, which under the banner of "defense against Communism," actually renders the western and underdeveloped countries more dependent on U.S. trade and credit, and therefore more susceptible to U.S. diplomatic and political pressure.

The conference occurs amidst sharp dissatisfaction among western statesmen over the decision of the Eisenhower-Dulles Administration to postpone for a year any change in U.S. trade and tariff policies of dumping U.S. goods in Europe at the expense of the U.S. taxpayers, while prohibiting Europe from exporting goods to the U.S. that would retail at a lower price than goods made in the U.S.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Other UN developments:

• U.S. delegate Ernest Cross, in the Political and Security Committee, tried to cut off debate and prevent action by the UN on the Polish peace resolution, which asks the General Assembly to recommend resumption of truce talks in Korea.

• The legal committee of the UN declared the U.S. State Department violated the Headquarters Agreement in excluding from the country Mrs. Margaret Luckock of Canada, representative of the Women's Democratic International Federation, and Jan Dezan.

(Continued on Page 8)

Trade Union Group Calls for Week Of Special Effort on Worker Subs

The Trade Union Committee for Freedom of the Press, a voluntary group of Workers supporters from some 20 unions—AFL, CIO and independent—in New York, yesterday called on all trade union readers of The Worker and Daily Worker to help it come through with at least 700 Worker subs between now and next Sunday afternoon, when the heroic anti-fascist fighter, Steve Nelson, will be the committee's guest at a public gathering at Central Plaza in

Manhattan.

The Committee said: "We have been warned, through the Daily Worker and Worker, that Labor faces another serious threat to its existence. Through a proposed revision of the Taft-Hartley Law, the millionaires' government of President Eisenhower would assume, literally, life and death powers over all unions."

"We have learned to expect, and depend upon, the Daily Worker and Worker to educate and help organize the workingclass and its

friends to battle against this Goldwater-Rhodes bill.

"And not only we! During this circulation campaign, we have come across more than one worker who did not agree with all the policies of these workingclass papers, but said in effect: 'We want to know what Eisenhower is up to, and we know we can't get it anywhere else except The Worker.'"

"In such a time as this, we realize what an immense handicap it is to the nation's workingpeople

(Continued on Page 6)



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Jan. 30, 1882

April 12, 1945

SHORTER WORK DAY URGED BY MINE UNION OFFICIAL

CALIFORNIA, Pa., April 12 (FP).—A shorter workday would be better for the nation's coal miners than an increase in wages, a United Mine Workers official said in a speech at a Mitchell Day rally here.

Percy Tetlow, the speaker, is an adviser to the UMW executive

board at the union's Washington headquarters.

A cut in working time, Tetlow told a crowd of 24,000 miners and their families, would help solve the unemployment problem. He reminded his listeners that many lines of industry now show a "diminishing demand for coal."

"I'd like to see the present eight-

hour workday cut to six hours or even less, to maintain the present wage level," Tetlow said. "That would really be more beneficial than giving a miner a wage boost but only working him two or three days a week."

Top UMW officials are thinking along this line, Tetlow went on, and it probably will vitally affect

future contract negotiations.

In a Mitchell Day meeting at New Kensington, attended by thousands of Allegheny Valley miners and their families, Dist. 5 president John P. Busarello called for more rapid organization of all non-union strip (surface) mines. "The time has come to stop scab coal," he said.

Kentucky Coal Mine Jobs at 15-Year Low

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 12.—(FP).—The Department of Economic Security reports that employment in Kentucky coal mines is the lowest in at least 15 years. And those men who are working get in only two and three days a week.

Employment of coal miners fell almost 8,000 in one year. There were 50,400 miners employed in March, 1952, but only 42,700 at the end of February this year. Unemployed miners collected 18 percent of all jobless benefits paid in the state during February.

The unemployment insurance division reports that all jobless payments totaled \$1,398,877 in February, a rise of 5 percent over January and an increase of 25 percent over February 1952.

Income Tax Exemption of \$800 Urged by CIO; Hits Aid to Rich

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The CIO called on Congress today to give the nation's average families a tax cut before handing big business a \$2,500,000,000 tax "bonanza." The CIO's proposals, contained in the current issue of Economic Outlook, its official publication, called for Congress to ease taxes on families by increasing the present \$600 individual tax exemption allowance to \$800.

The CIO charged that the Republican-controlled Congress intends to "give the most aid to in-

dividuals and corporations least in need of tax relief."

The tax bill now pending would cut taxes for a family of four living on \$4,000 a year by 68 cents a week, the union said, but it would save \$41.69 a week for families earning \$50,000.

This bill would drop excess profits taxes and thus give a \$2,500,000,000 "bonanza" to "a small fraction of our corporations—the most profitable in America," the CIO said.

The CIO said individual income taxes and excise taxes should be cut before taxes on businesses. It opposed excise and sales taxes as "unfair" on the grounds that they hit hardest those least able to pay. It quoted government statistics that a city worker's family of four needs about \$4,290 to maintain "reasonable standards of comfort and decency."

Present exemptions for such a family are \$2,400. The CIO proposal would bring them to \$3,200. "Every family in America would

be benefited," the CIO said. "A family with an income of \$5,000 would save \$177.60 yearly. Those with earnings which reach higher income tax brackets would benefit more."

"Most important, it would increase the purchasing power of millions of low and middle income families and help sustain consumer buying at the critical time when reduced defense spending might otherwise threaten a reduction in national production."

Lehman Denounces Dulles' Opposition To Genocide Pact

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretary of State Dulles' statement before the Senate Judiciary Committee that the Eisenhower Administration would not press for ratification of the United Nations' Genocide Convention drew sharp criticism last week from Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY).

In a two-minute Senate speech, Lehman termed Dulles' action "an ill-considered retreat carried out even before an effort was made to secure ratification at this session of Congress of this most vital and desirable international convention."

Dulles' opposition to the Genocide Convention, Lehman said, "will give us little credit abroad and will deepen the cynicism with which American professions of faith are sometimes received abroad."

The New York Senator charged the entire campaign against the Genocide Convention has been based on "distortions and misrepresentations." He added:

"Here is a convention whose purpose is, according to its own text, to outlaw actions 'committed with intent to destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnical, racial or religious group as such: (a) killing members of the group; (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm; (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (e) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."

"Surely," Lehman declared, "there is nothing in these purposes which are not wholly consistent with the spirit of the laws of the United States and of the several states."

The Genocide Convention, the Senator said, "would have had widespread support in the Senate."



LEHMAN

UE Head Will Testify Today On T-H to House

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Congressional hearings on the Taft-Hartley Act are scheduled to continue this week, with Albert Fitzgerald, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, testifying tomorrow before the House Committee on Labor and Education. Also scheduled to be heard is Russ Nixon, UE Washington representative.

The United Mine Workers announced that its president, John L. Lewis, will testify April 24 before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Los Angeles Court Hits at Rail Jimcrow

LOS ANGELES, April 12.—The practice of the Southern Pacific Railroad in segregating south-bound Negro passengers boarding trains in California has been declared "an illegal denial of equality" under California law by Municipal Court Judge Lucius T. Green.

In a suit brought by the Los Angeles branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of four plaintiffs, Judge Green filed an order banning the railroad's discriminatory practice.

Argentinian Writes Songs For Rosenbergs

The musical director of the National University of Mendoza in Argentina has composed songs for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who are appealing their death sentence, and for their two children, Michael and Robbie. It is learned by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The composer, Juan Luka Bulegovie, sent copies of the songs to the Rosenbergs accompanied by a letter, which said in part:

"Music is a universal language that attempts to unite men, signifies friendship and solidarity."

"The ties that bind us, although we have never met, show that men of all opinions join in justice."

Urge Day Care Struggle at Budget Hearing

The Day Care Committee of the Teachers Union of New York yesterday urged teachers and parents' groups to request appointments to speak Wednesday at city budget hearings.

Appointments should be sought by mail at once, letters to go to the Secretary of the Board of Estimate, City Hall, said the committee. "Hearings usually last late into the evening," the committee said in letters to parents' groups.

The fight is not yet won and it is important to have large delegations, members of the committee said.

Former INS Newsman Assails U.S. Destruction in Korea

TOKYO, April 12.—North Korean Pyongyang Radio on Friday quoted friendly messages from six Britons and an Irishman who were interned at the beginning of the Korean war and were freed a few days ago at the request of the Soviet Union.

Philip Deane, newspaper correspondent, was quoted as saying he had "many fine memories of Korea" and as denouncing "the barbarous actions of Americans

who spread fearful destruction, terror and disaster." Deane's name is a pen name. He is Mike Gigantis, a former correspondent for the International News Service and the London Sunday newspaper, Observer.

Vivyan Holt, British minister to South Korea, was quoted as saying that when he got home he would work for a quick peace and for "strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between our two countries."

Suspended Teacher Hits Attack on Schools

"I know that I am fit to teach. So do the hundreds of children who have responded gratefully to the personal interest and attention which I have given them," said Miss Stella Eliahow, 51, teacher of English at Washington Irving High School, one of three teachers who will have been suspended by the time school sessions resume today.

Her statement was released by the Teachers Union of New York, which assailed Dr. William Jansen, superintendent of schools, and the Board of Education for firing the three teachers, and declared that their records were magnificent.

Others suspended were Louis Singer, 41, teacher of Spanish, Junior High School 29, Brooklyn, and Miss Esther Hirschfeld, 47,

grade teacher in P.S. 217, Brooklyn, and a teacher here for 18 years. They bring to 27 the number of New York City teachers suspended in the witchhunt against teachers, technically for insubordination, based on their refusal to cooperate with Assistant Corporation Counsel Saul Maskoff, assigned to the Board of Education in the phony "subversive" hunt.

"Dr. Jansen's letter announcing my suspension reached me during the Easter vacation while I was in the midst of correcting examinations and preparing reports in connection with the mid-term ratings of my students," said Miss Eliahow.

"During my 27-year career as a teacher, I have given long hours of after-school time whenever the

interests of my students required it. The Board of Education's complete disregard of the welfare of these students is matched only by the brutal callousness with which this letter attempts to end my career as a teacher."

Alluding to her pupils, she continued: "I know that I have taught them sound American principles—love of justice and decency, respect for other people's differences, willingness to come to grips with new ideas."

"The action of the Board of Education in suspending me and teachers like me is a terrible thing. I do not believe the people of New York will submit much longer to the degradation of the schools of which this is a major symptom."

Marcantonio, DuBois on TV Salute to FDR

Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party state chairman and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Negro scholar and author, will participate in an anniversary salute to Franklin Delano Roosevelt tonight (Monday) over WARD-TV (Channel 5), 9:30 to 9:45 p.m.

See your newspaper for complete list of daily workers and a picture of the workers, including the workers' union, at 100 N. 4th St.

UE Farm Equipment Union Beats Raid at Pullman Harvester Plant

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, April 12. — Inter-union raiding took another setback here following the victory of the UE farm equipment union at the West Pullman Harvester plant.

In the election among production workers, UE-FE defeated the CIO United Auto Workers by a vote of 1,277 to 573.

Immediately after the results were in, the UAW-CIO announced that they were withdrawing from a similar election at the Harvester Farmall plant in East Moline, Ill., scheduled to take place on Friday.

Leaders of the FE-UE hailed the West Pullman election results as "a victory against the company."

The Harvester company has been trying to shatter the FE-UE in a protracted campaign which has been going on for nine months. UN-AMERICANS

Climax of that campaign was the bringing of House Un-American Activities Committee into Chicago last Fall. The Committee singled out the FE-UE Local 107 at West Pullman as one of its main targets. Extensive use was made of the stoolpigeon testimony of Alcide Kratz, who works at the West Pullman plant.

The smashing FE-UE victory

marks the latest defeat of the raiding policy which has thus far been beaten down at every Harvester plant.

The UAW-CIO had entered the scheduled decertification election at the Farmall plant. However, UAW-CIO attorney Harold Katz immediately followed up the West Pullman fiasco with a request that the UAW-CIO be permitted to withdraw from the coming contest.

A feature of the company's strategy at West Pullman was to try to atomize the plant by splitting off small bargaining units among various unions. There were five separate elections at the plant.

Two of them were won by the AFL Carpenters, who secured nine votes, and by the AFL Plumbers, who received 13 votes.

In two other departmental elections, the FE-UE secured the highest vote, but was forced into runoffs. In the toolrooms, the vote was 84 for FE-UE and 76 for the AFL International Association of Machinists. In the millwrights department, FE-UE secured 16 against 12 for the carpenters.

The peace news from Korea was the main stock-in-trade of the UAW-CIO raiders and the other groups that tried to destroy the bargaining position which the FE-UE has held in the plant for many years.

ILWU Backs Bridges on Eve of Court Hearing

Special to the Daily Worker

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The 10th biennial convention of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union closed yesterday after a final demonstration of union solidarity behind Harry Bridges and two other leaders convicted with him in the Justice Department's latest Bridges frameup.

President Bridges and J. R. Robertson, first vice-president, were nominated without opposition, while at Bridges' suggestion the convention named James Fantz, of Portland, as president pro-tem in event the Supreme Court rules against the union leaders.

It also named Joseph Kealalia, second vice-president of Local 142 of Hawaii, to serve as first vice-president, if Bridges, Robertson and Henry Schmidt go to prison.

The Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt conviction on perjury charges will be argued before the U. S. Supreme Court Friday.

Bridges' proposal to name substitute officers met with moving tributes and heated debate.

Typical was a delegate's remark, "In or out of jail Brother Bridges will be president of this union."

A resolution demanding that the Department of Justice drop the convictions of the three ILWU leaders passed with but one dissenting vote. More than a score of delegates to the convention, attended by nearly 250 elected men and women delegates from all divisions, longshore, warehouse, pineapple, sugar, fishing and cannery, spoke on the resolution.

The resolution in one section alluded to East Coast longshore conditions, and asks:

"What goes on in this country when gangsters and racketeers who prey upon the workers in their unions are let alone and even protected by the forces of government, while men who have fought to clean out such conditions are dragged through the courts?"

"Do Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt have to go, only to make room for Ryan and Anastasio?"

In its closing sessions, the convention promised that once peace is attained the union will support large-scale trade with China, other so-called "iron curtain" countries and a big government public works program. This was in contrast to the union's 1931 conven-

BRIDGES

tion, when delegates from several important longshore locals defended the war economy.

A stirring defense of attorneys under attack for defending "unpopular" clients was made in discussion of a resolution in which Vincent Hallinan, attorney for the union leaders in their frameup trial, who spent six months in (Continued on Page 6)

Gerson on Stand At Feinberg Law Hearing Today

Simon Gerson, New York State Communist Party legislative director, will be on the stand this morning at 10 a.m. when the hearing under the Feinberg law is reconvened at the County Court House in Foley Square, Room 116. Gerson will be cross-examined by Bruce Bromley, Board of Regents special counsel.

Distributive Union Parley Okays Move to Enter CIO

By GEORGE MORRIS

Negotiations looking towards affiliation of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers with the CIO, or its merger with other CIO unions, were unanimously approved by delegates to the union's convention held here over the weekend. Approval by the 209

delegates representing 50,000 members, came after a report on a conference held with CIO representatives several days before the convention, given by David Livingston, who was later named secretary-treasurer of the DPO, and after some discussion on the floor.

There is still no agreement on a basis for the DPO's affiliation, Livingston and Arthur Osman, president of the DPO, indicated in their speeches.

Next step in the move is a conference April 23 at the offices of Louis Hollander, New York state president of the CIO, whom Walter Reuther designated to handle the negotiations.

Adjourning the convention yesterday noon, Osman warned the delegates as he had several times earlier, not to report to their locals that affiliation is a fact. "There is no assurance that we will be in the CIO" he said.

FOREIGN POLICY

The convention, which began Friday morning with a report by Osman, passed only one other resolution. It was on "the affairs of our nation," and called for "peace abroad and freedom at home."

Taking note of "great global contest raging between our country and the Soviet Union," the resolution said that the "contest can be and must be resolved through peaceful though vigorous conflict," and added:

"We hope and pray that the new signs that peace might be possible will be fully exploited by the leaders of our government. There is no dishonor in negotiations. There is no betrayal in compromise."

The resolution submitted by administration also said, "We love our country and oppose Communism," in line with the general tone set by the DPO's leaders to prove to the CIO the union is "worthy" of admission in its ranks. A few general phrases in the brief resolution favor a transition to a peace economy, fair employment practices and "development of democratic institutions" as the "way to demonstrate our country's superiority to Communism."

A District 65 delegate proposed that the resolution also call for

an immediate cease-fire in Korea. But Osman rejected the proposal saying, "Let us not start gilding the lily."

The words injected into the resolution, and occasional injections by either Osman or Livingston of inferential or direct attacks upon left-progressives in the union, was the only rebaiting in the two-and-a-half day convention. The delegates, in contrast to the hysterically-toned convention of DPO, District 65 last year, held to the problems of the union and often denounced the rebaiters who attack the union from without.

NEGRO DELEGATES

Most noteworthy for this constructive tone were the speeches of the many Negro delegates in attendance, most of them from struggling southern locals. In face of the repeated attacks by Osman upon the former Office and Food and Tobacco unions which the DPO absorbed, followed by eventual expulsion of their former leaders, these southern and other delegates often reminded the convention that it was these unions that organized and led them in militant struggles.

This caused Osman on one occasion to reply that the leaders his administration expelled, "were speechmakers and rabble rousers" and that they "called ill-advised strikes."

While reports of some of the locals outside New York, notably Suffolk, Va., and Campbell Soup, Chicago, were optimistic in tone, the report from New York's Dist. 65 was different. Jack Paley, acting as president of the district, drew a serious picture as he reported that 1,100 of 1,500 contracts due, including the major employers, have not been settled. A strike deadline was set for May 15, with "the most serious struggle in the history of 65" in prospect. Liquidations or moving of businesses to other areas has taken a heavy toll of jobs, said Paley. Employers are also encouraged by the Eisenhower victory to draw conclusions that this is the year to get rid of 65, he added. Paley asked for the support of the other sections of the union when the New York fight gets under way.

William Michelson drew an

equally depressing picture in the department store field, noting that "since 1945 not a single department store worker was organized in the city of New York" and that the total number of union workers in the stores—CIO, AFL and independent—has declined. He expressed the hope that a merger of unions in the field may spur a struggle. He also expressed fear that Hearn's department store, down to 800 workers from a payroll of 2,200 when organized, may liquidate as Loeser's did.

Detailed figures were not released, but the general figure of 35,000 members in the New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia district. With 4,000 members in Drug Employers, 1199, 1,000 in Philadelphia and scattered smaller locals, Dist. 65 is left with substantially fewer than the 31,968 members reported to the Dist. 65 convention a year ago by Livingston as the membership on May 1, 1932.

The major success reported out of New York was for Local 1199. Leon Davis, its president, reported the recently signed pact providing the 40-hour week for 44 hours pay and other benefits amounting to a 30-cent hourly package for almost all the 4,000 drug store employees. He also noted important progress in fair practices with promotion of Negroes to positions of pharmacist and soda-fountain clerks.

Ironically, it was Local 1199 (Continued on Page 6)

Notes from Negro Life

J. WATIES WARING, retired South Carolina federal judge and an outspoken foe of Jim Crow will address a meeting of the newly-formed Southerners for Civil Rights Friday evening, April 17, in Mills College Auditorium, 66 Fifth Ave., Manhattan.

The organization is made up mainly of white southerners, living in and out of the South, who want to see segregation ended. A leading member of the group is Dr. Marion Wright, president of the Southern Regional Council. Acting chairman of the new organization is Mrs. Emma Gelders Stone, formerly of Alabama, now a resident of Westchester County, New York.

NEW ORLEANS.—Catholic churches here are violating recent instructions of Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel of this diocese, urging an end of segregated seating at church services. Negro Catholics, attending downtown churches, were forced last Sunday to sit in the rear pews. In one church when a white communicant took a seat beside a Negro, an usher whispered advice to him that other seats were available, pointing to seats in front.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Fiery crosses were burned before Negro businessman George W. McDade's home and the home of a young white woman whom he employed in his tourist camp. Both were "warned" by Klan notes to cease their association. McDade and the young woman, Miss Benish Boston, were arrested recently on a phony "morals" charge and are at liberty on bail totaling \$1,750.

Jefferson School Says Big Enrollment Will Answer Jenner

The Jefferson School of Social Science this week declared its "strongest possible condemnation of the immoral and unconstitutional efforts of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee to subvert the fundamental right of all Americans to learn and teach what they will," and expressed "full confidence" that its "position in this matter will find active support among thousands of working men and women through enlarged enrollment in our courses."

The school's statement was issued on behalf of the trustees, faculty and students following the Jenner Committee's "directive" to Howard Selsam, director of the Jefferson School, to produce lists of officers and teachers at the school since its inception more than nine years ago.

Noting that the committee "admits that it has in its possession and has examined" the published catalogues of the School, in which officers, courses and teachers are announced each term, the statement characterized as "demagogic"

Senator Jenner's directive that Howard Selsam produce such lists, asserting that it was "obviously inspired by the quest for smear headlines which might further the Committee's attack upon academic freedom."

Denouncing the Committee's apparent effort to create "the false impression that the Jefferson School is somehow a 'subversive' institution," the statement pointed out that, as its catalogue states, the school "is open to everyone, regardless of color or nationality, creed or political belief—no matter how much or how little their previous schooling" that "it teaches Marxism as the philosophy and social science of the working class," and that its students "are encouraged to think for themselves and reach their own reasoned conclusion."

The Jefferson School was founded in February, 1944, and is now in its 10th year of continuous operation. Spring term courses at the school begin this week.

EYEWITNESS AT GUATEMALA'S PARLIAMENT

A People's Army Swears to Defend Nation

By HELEN SIMON

GUATEMALA CITY—(Airmail).—The galleries of Guatemala's parliament were crowded to overflowing with roughly-clad workers and peasants in their typical broad-brimmed straw sombreros. They had come on this 14th of March, 1953 not merely as spectators, but as participants in the annual ceremony in which the chief of the armed forces swears loyalty to the people.

The woman next to me was brimful of enthusiasm. "I am a Catholic and a revolutionary," she said. "My five sons are also Catholics and revolutionaries." I learned that she was a leader in the PAR—the Partido de Accion Revolucionaria—to which belong 24 of the pro-government bloc of 51 deputies.

The woman who was sharing her seat in the chummiest manner told me: "I also am of the PAR, but I am studying Marxism and hope soon to be allowed to join the PGT (Communist)." Neither woman seemed to find this at all strange, and their friendship was obviously unimpaired.

They pointed out the sights to me: the five lone, sad-faced deputies who represent the opposition which lost so much ground during January's elections... the new national motto over the rostrum: **LIBERTAD—TIERRA**... the blue-and-white national flag with its colorful Quetzal bird—"He is our bird because he cannot live behind bars."

Then came a blare of martial

music, and proud-appearing, smartly-uniformed soldiers swung down the aisle. The audience rose, cheering. There were spontaneous vivas for the democratic army, for the land reform, for the government.

Col. Carlos Enrique Diaz stood at attention, took the oath, began to speak.

He—like 39-year-old President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman—is a young man. Like 99 percent of the army he commands, he comes from peasant stock. With Arbenz (also a Colonel) he was a leader of the Oct. 20, 1944 army uprising which overthrew Dictator Jorge Ubico and the terroristic regime which had been popular only with the biggest landholders and the much-favored foreign enterprises like United Fruit.

PATRIOTIC PRIDE

He spoke with pride of the army's part in building a new life for the nation—particularly its direct participation in construction of the new Atlantic Highway which will lead to a new port (to be built under Guatemala's \$20,000,000 five year plan) and thereby free the nation's commerce from the grip exercised by United Fruit through its control of the only railway, the only Atlantic port.

The Vivas were deafening when he related the army's refusal to be bought-out by anti-democratic groups, and warned the dictatorship-minded that the army would remain "in the vanguard" of the revolution. Again the vivas swelled loud and long when he finished his speech with these words:

"We can assure the people that no warlike appetite guides us, but

that whatever threat of this sort arises will find us firm and prepared to challenge all adversities and meet all vicissitudes and dangers which may beset our national sovereignty, the Revolution and the free and just destiny of the people of the New Guatemala."

The next day the new Supreme Court and other judges were sworn in before the Parliament. Guatemala enjoys the constitutional advantage of a court which serves for a limited term, and not for life. When, in February, the old judges (all large landowners) were dismissed for favoring the old ways and ruling against land reform, their terms had only one more month to run. President Arbenz—like President Roosevelt—had no patience with laws and interpretations of laws which reflect a reactionary past and with those who use them to impede a democratic future.

At the time of the judges' dismissal, there were demonstrations in this city against the government, while AP falsely reported 7,000 participants actually only a few hundred took part in burning the Constitution and stoning government supporters. The disorder was spearheaded by university students, the great majority of whom come from big land-owning families. To date, while the number of primary schools has been tripled since 1944, the government has been financially unable to make all education available to all sections of the people.

But the reactionary demonstrators didn't have a ghost of a chance of success. As Col. Diaz said, they

could not subvert the army. Far less could they subvert the peasantry and rural workers who comprise 69 percent of the population and who are already benefiting from Land Reform. Industrial workers, while making up less than one percent of the population in this economically-retarded country, are strong and determined in their defense of the government and its Land Reform which they were the first to demand.

When the new judges were sworn in, the ceremony went off without a hitch, amid much enthusiasm. First subsequent act of the new Court was to turn down the petition entered by the Compania Agricola de Guatemala—a United Fruit subsidiary—to forestall confiscation of its vast uncultivated lands which it had secured dirt-cheap under the dictatorships which ruled Guatemala for almost 50 years.

The failure of reaction to create a putsch around the Supreme Court issue reflects its general failure to stir up trouble in application of the land reform program. Every few days one reads of an incident—an armed night assault on sleeping peasants in the Finca Las Cabezas y Amatillo; an attack in Huehuetenango on the Local Agrarian Committee (one of 986 such committees with a total of 3,900 members who are in charge of the Reform from the bottom up.)

But attacks by the landowners serve only to reinforce the peasants' determination to get the land for which they have yearned for centuries. The new Guatemala is on the march!

A Businessman in China Who Chose To Cooperate with the New Society

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PEKING

BUSINESSMEN who flourish under a Communist-led regime? That's sounds as though somebody were pulling your leg, doesn't it? Yet it's one of the interesting and very important aspects of the People's China that tens of thousands of substantial sized businessmen are making goods and making money with the assistance of the government. If traders and shopkeepers are added to the picture, this figure comes to many many millions. These are the "industrial and commercial circles," who have their own organizations, their political parties and their representatives in the United Front government.

I had talked with their foremost spokesman, Chang Nai-chi in Peking; he is a Minister of Food and a member of the top government committees. While in Shanghai, after a visit to the important Sun Sing textile plant, I met its owner, a young man under 40, who had flour and textile interests employing 70,000 workers all together and accounting for no less than 8 percent of the total production in that region.

His was an old and well

established Shanghai family. While two of his brothers were in Hongkong and another in Formosa, he had chosen to cooperate with the Communists. He did not regret it.

Just how a small private businessman gets along in China is the story of Sun Foo-ling, owner of flour-milling interests in Peking. His office had the easy divans, the tables inlaid with mother-of-pearl, the scroll paintings on the wall that went well with the atmosphere of successful enterprise. He himself is a man of 35-40, with a roundish face, obviously of the upper middle class and wrote a neat, grey pin-striped suit. His family came from the Northeast and had owned flour mills and vegetable oil factories before the Japanese renamed it Manchukuo. This particular mill in Peking had been his for 14 years.

He had had difficulties under the Kuomintang. You never knew where you were, what with prices changing every day, with competition from the very big "insiders," as well as the large quantities of flour dumped on the market by UNRRA and the Marshall Plan.

Yet Sun Foo-ling admitted that he believed what he heard from the KMT newspapers. He was sure his mill would be confiscated when the PLA arrived, that he might be killed and his wife "nationalized." So he shipped his capital to Hongkong, and his machinery to Nanking; he sent his family to Shanghai and he himself went into hiding, when Peking was liberated.

He worried about the mill and would sometimes come to look at it by day, and hide away by night. The curious thing was that no one seemed to be looking for him.

WHEN SIX MONTHS had passed, he resumed production and in the summer of 1949, he was producing more bags of flour than ever before. Purchasing power had begun to rise; there was a wide demand for flour.

For another thing, this very Communist-led government which he had so much feared gave him fat contracts and what is known as the Cha Gung system. Instead of having to get his grain on the open market, this flour miller got what he needed from the government; he processed it and collected his money. This all worked so well that he brought back the machines shipped to Nanking; his family returned from Shanghai, which had been liberated anyway; he drew his capital out of Hongkong.

In the 1946-48 period, his production averaged a quarter of a million sacks of flour a year. By the end of 1949, he was producing 310,000 and ploughed back his profits to buy two new machines; he had decided that the Communists "meant business." In 1950, his plant produced 350,000 sacks of

flour, despite time lost installing new machines. In 1951, production zoomed to 860,000 and by the close of 1952 it was expected to go well over the million mark.

These rising yields are not just a function of new machinery: they represent a new outlook on the part of his workers. With the old machinery, about 36,000 bags of flour could be produced each month, at very top capacity. When the machines were doubled, the workers themselves wrote into their agreement that they expected to make 80,000 bags a month.

But productivity jumped to no less than 130,000 sacks a month, especially under the stimulus of the "Aid Korea; Resist U. S. Aggression" campaign. While the mill runs 24 hours a day, six days a week, the hours of work for each employee have been reduced. In 1951, it was a 12-hour day with one hour off for meals; in 1952, this went down to an eight-hour day with a half hour off for food. Employment has risen, and 140 men now work in the mill.

WARSAW MEMORIAL SUNDAY

The United Committee to Commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising has announced that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Negro scholar and historian, and Joseph Winiewicz, Polish ambassador to the U. S., will address the gathering here to commemorate the 10th anniversary of this historic uprising.

The meeting will be held this Sunday, 2 P.M. in the grand ballroom of Manhattan Center.

A pageant will depict episodes in the 42-day uprising of the Jewish people against the armed

Nazis. The pageant is being directed by Morris Carnovsky and will be performed by choral groups, dance groups and actors from the Yiddish Theatre Ensemble.

E. Malik will direct the Philharmonic People's Chorus and M. Rauch will direct the Jewish People's Chorus. The dances are being arranged by Lillian Shapiro and Lyuba Rymer and Meyer Eisenberg will narrate the script.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of the United Committee at 225 West 34th St., Room 1007.

Letters from Readers

Did Doctors' Case

Clear JOINT?

Editor, Daily Worker:

You should not be in a hurry to make statements in your paper. I have just read on page 6 of your daily, under date of Monday, April 6, "the alleged campaign of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and Socialist States is a hoax, based wholly on gossip, unverifiable rumors, and the testimony of fascist deserters, renegades or hired counter-revolutionaries."

However, the New York Times on the same date quoted Pravda that the former deputy chief of the Ministry of State Security Ryumin was charged with having fabricated the whole case (doctors) and, with having attempted by means of lies to set aflame nationalist hostilities among the Soviet people by arousing their anger falsely against such persons as the prominent doctors and the late Solomon Mikhoels, famous Soviet Jewish actor.

As you see, this time it was not a hoax, etc. It is also a very important fact that Mr. Mikhoels who was accused to have been the liaison between the Joint Distribution Committee and the doctors was also exonerated.

Please stand up courageously and clean up the mud thrown against the Joint, which did a grand work in helping their tortured and suffering brethren in the dark Hitler days. The Joint worked and is still working, wherever possible for the benefit of the sick and poor throughout the Jewish world.

DR. A. F.

EDITORS' REPLY: The charge of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union is not that there are individual Soviet citizens who yet harbor and incite anti-Semitic feelings in violation of the basic law of the Soviet State, but that anti-Semitism is a BASIC POLICY of the Soviet State.

Witness American Jewish Committee president Jacob Blaustein's statement last Thursday (N. Y. Times, 4/10) that "Soviet Russia's retreat from its POLICY of anti-Semitism was tactical, not fundamental; and an act of temporary strategy."

The Soviet Union's release and rehabilitation of the 15 Moscow doctors and the arrest of their accusers is not a "tactical" act, but flows out of the fundamental law of the Soviet Union, as expressed in Article 127 of the Stalin Constitution.

In the quotation from the Daily Worker noted by Reader Dr. A. F., we were referring to the alleged campaign of OFFICIAL anti-Semitism. It is this charge which we contend "is a hoax, based wholly on gossip, unverifiable rumors, and the testimony of fascist deserters, renegades or hired counter-revolutionaries."

In respect to "cleaning the mud" off JOINT, we submit that this is the responsibility of the leaders and directors of JOINT. The Pravda editorial which noted the significance of the case of the 15 Moscow doctors did not give political Zionism a clean bill of health. It denounced the attempt to slander the late Solomon Mikhoels. But it called the Soviet people's attention to the reality of continuing capitalist encirclement and warned explicitly that "there will inevitably be in the future the attempts to send spies and diversionists against us."

With the sincerest respect for those who, like reader Dr. A. F., have only the noblest motives in supporting JOINT, we cannot ignore the proved and admitted

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 25 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Queens and Far West)
3 mos. 5 mos. 1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.75 \$8.00 \$14.00
Daily Worker Only 2.50 7.00 12.00
The Worker 1.50 5.00 9.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)
Daily Worker & The Worker \$5.25 \$8.50 \$14.50
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OUTLAWING TRADE UNIONISM

A SPOKESMAN for the General Electric Company has formally admitted before the Senate labor committee that this corporation authored the ideas incorporated into the latest—and perhaps most dangerous—anti-labor bill before Congress.

This is not surprising news. For it was always clear that the complicated mechanics for outlawing trade unions contained in the Goldwater-Rhodes bill were not devised in the mind of Barry Goldwater, freshman Senator from Arizona and heir to a department store fortune. Certainly they did not spring full blown from the head of Rep. John J. Rhodes, the small town lawyer who cheerfully admits that way down in Arizona his election was so important to Joseph N. Pew that the big Pennsylvania oil man sent him \$1,000.

The Goldwater-Rhodes bills would accomplish what General Electric, Joe Pew and all the other labor-haters have long wanted—destruction of all militant unionism under the guise of combatting "communism."

BIG BUSINESS has frequently complained that the Taft-Hartley law, even with the "non-Communist" provision, has not done the job for them. The G-R bill is aimed to take up where T-H leaves off. It would put in the hands of the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB), established under the McCarran Act, the power to determine whether any trade union or union leader was a "Communist" within the broad definition of that term as conceived by the McCarran act.

News that President Eisenhower has just named former Sen. Harry P. Cain of Washington as a member of SACB is especially relevant to this discussion. Cain is a bitter and nasty enemy of labor, as his whole political record shows. And he is no different from other members of that obnoxious board. The situation boils down to this—leaders of any trade union which carries on a fighting campaign in the interests of its members will find themselves hauled up before a SACB consisting of five members who think, believe and act like their master, Sen. Joe McCarthy. Imagine how Joe McCarthy would rule in such a situation and you will foretell the fate of such unions under the G-R bill.

This is the reason why the "United Mine Workers Journal" blasted such legislation as a "clever ruse" to attack all labor. It is the reason why all trade unionists should fire letters and telegrams to their Congressmen today demanding defeat of the Goldwater-Rhodes bills.

GUATEMALA'S ALARM

IMPORTANT EVENTS are brewing in Latin America.

Guatemala, for example, the brave country just south of Mexico has alerted the United Nations to the fact that powerful, reactionary elements are plotting against her independence.

Guatemala names three big Wall Street corporations as heading this plot. They are United Fruit, American and Foreign Power, and International Railways. These corporations not only own heavy shares in Guatemala's economy but they also want to control it politically.

What infuriates them is that the people of Guatemala have elected a progressive government, and there are Communists in the legislature. This government is taking steps to clear up the appalling poverty and semi-slave working conditions which the big outside trusts have forced on the Guatemala people.

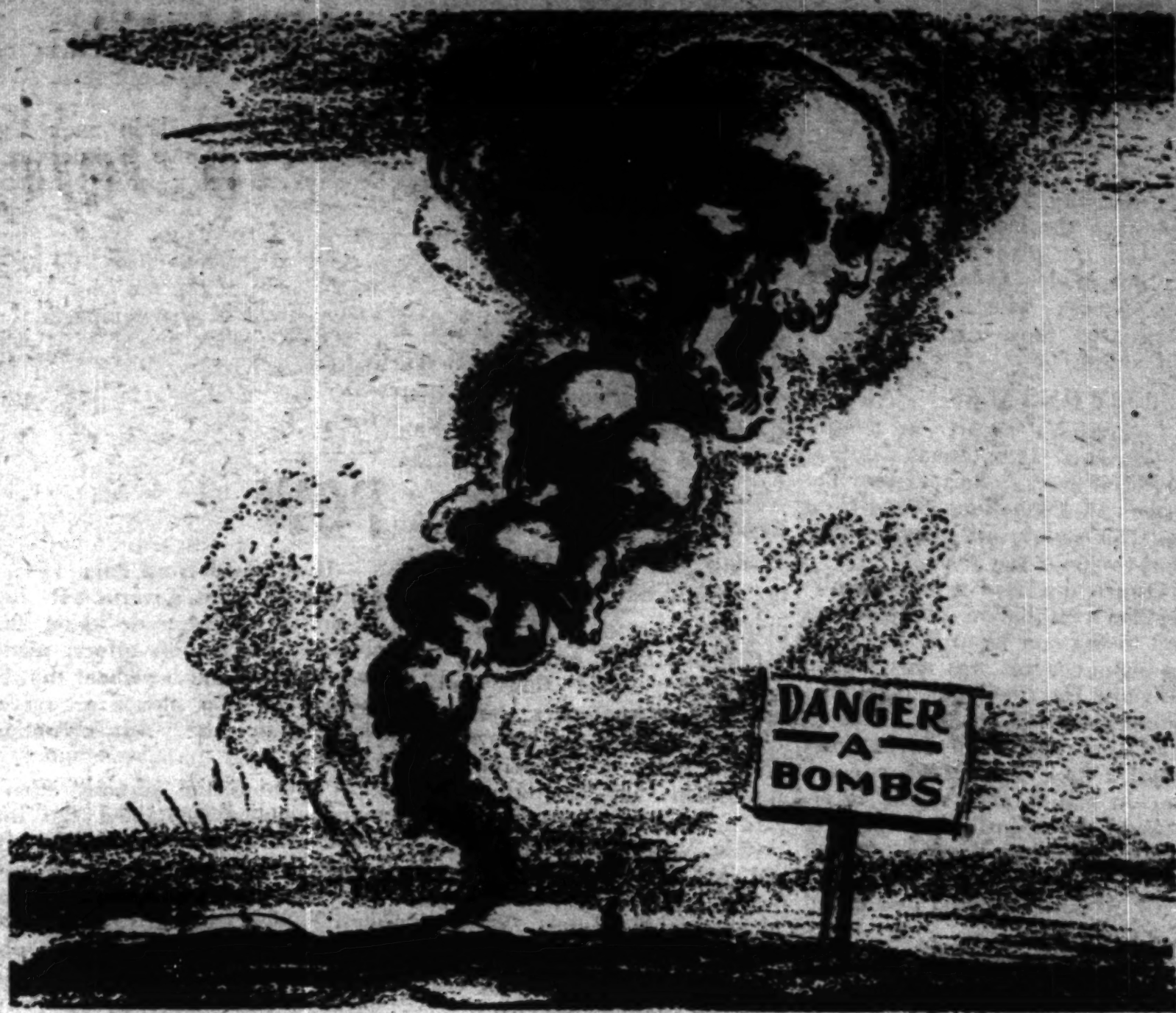
THIS PAPER has been proud to run for the past few days the outstanding series of first-hand reports on Guatemalan conditions by Helen Simon. She tells of daily wages as low as 20 cents a day. The wage of \$1 a day is considered fabulous. The big trusts are plundering that country's resources and robbing its people to provide fat profits for the "free enterprise" investors in Wall Street.

Washington doesn't mind the fascist dictatorships in the Dominican Republic (run by the ruthless gangster Trujillo), or the overthrow of the election system in Cuba by the U.S. agent Batista, or the vast concentration camps in Colombia and Venezuela.

In fact, Washington prefers such pliable governments which use bullets against their people to provide cheap labor for the Wall Street investors. But the Guatemala government they denounce as "Communist." They are trying to overthrow it.

The Wall Street Journal on Friday ominously noted that "only shooting is going to get the Reds out of power," quoting some nameless "merchant."

We Americans must give heed to Guatemala's alarm. We should see to it that no violence is used against that country which seeks only to improve her living standards by her own efforts. American labor has every reason to hate the United Fruit and electric power trusts which rob the Guatemala workers. It owes it to itself to protest any effort of Washington to strike-break in Guatemala.



Eisenhower, McCarthy and Foreign Policy

By EMANUEL BLUM

Eisenhower's go-soft position on McCarthy demonstrates that there are no fundamental "strategic" differences between the President and McCarthy. But that differences do arise was shown in the recent Senate fight over the appointment of Bohlen as Ambassador to Moscow.

Both McCarthy and Eisenhower are reactionary imperialists, heart and soul. Both endorse the unjust, murderous war against the Korean people and both would like to see that war extended. Both want to destroy the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

Nevertheless, as their recent clash indicated, there is a difference between these two reactionary exponents of imperialist slaughter. The difference is that Eisenhower, Dulles and their "camp" are, at this moment, BEING FORCED BY THE PRESSURE OF EVENTS TO CONSIDER DISCUSSION, NEGOTIATION AND TRUCE TALKS with the Soviet Union and with the Chinese and North Koreans, or to put it in Eisenhower's words: "to meet the Russians halfway."

McCarthy, on the other hand, is not subject to the same pressure as the President of the United States. He does not have to negotiate with representatives of other countries, he does not have the job of trying to whip reluctant "allies" into line. He does not have to deal with the realities of trying to put into effect a foreign policy that is heading into a crisis.

McCarthy's Role

The McCarthyite forces, therefore, step out—and that is their function—as the very vocal custodians of Republican foreign policy, with dire warnings against any move that might slow up or interfere with the execution of that policy. That is why McCarthy raises the roof at any hint of negotiations, truce talks, discussions, agreements.

What pressure of what events has forced the Eisenhower-Dulles camp to consider negotiations with the Soviet Union? This was clearly far from their minds when they first assumed office. On Ike's return from Korea, they were all set to use Chiang's troops, bombard Manchuria, blockade China and enter the war. Then all hell

broke loose. The British threatened to use the "Royal Navy" against any blockade. The Alsops reported an unprecedented "deluge of mail" demanding that Eisenhower make good his pledge to end the Korean war.

When Dulles returned from his European trip, he was truly "a sadder and a wiser man." There will be "no immediate blockade of China," he told the press.

CONTRADICTIONS

Thus, the pressure of the European governments, reflecting the pressure of their people, and conflicting imperialist interests, stymied plans for immediate extension of the war. This pressure can be clearly seen in recent British developments.

The N. Y. Times reports (Clifton Daniel, March 12, London):

"In the Daily Mirror . . . the most widely circulated paper in Britain, they (members of Parliament—E.B.) found an unusually blunt attack on the U. S. and an appeal for Britain to take the initiative in revising American policies and making a fresh approach to Moscow." . . . And further . . .

"It is time to mobilize the rest of the free world to convince America to abandon policies in Asia that magnify the perils . . . and . . . 'We must say firmly and clearly that the unreality of America's attitude is bringing ruin to all that the free world stands for in the Far East.'"

They mean, of course, the "threatened" end of all imperialist rule under the impact of American policy. This fear haunts them in the growth of Indian "neutrality," in the resistance of the Asian peoples to the slogan calling for a war of "Asians against Asians," in the recent "declaration of independence" by Burma from American aid and in the significant statement by Romulo that the U. S. could count only on the Philippines, Siam and Chiang as dependable allies for its Far Eastern policies.

A GROWING TREND

This danger of complete isolation in Asia, as well as in Europe, is also a powerful factor temporarily staying the hand of the Dulles-Eisenhower war adventures and dragging them to the conference table as most unwilling guests.

All this is symptomatic of the growing tendency of isolation for

the American imperialists and their State Department. The Eisenhower-Dulles "new" policy of extending the war, with talk of Chiang's troops, "Asians against Asians," blockade of China, the unbearable military budgets leading European governments, including Britain, to the brink of bankruptcy (political as well as economic) under the American whip—all this is contributing to the isolation of the American warmongers. This is causing important forces in Britain to move in the direction of an independent policy for themselves and the other "allies" and this is the PRESURE which is forcing the Eisenhower-Dulles crowd to consider negotiations; this, among other things.

Britain and the western European powers are being caught up in a developing economic crisis.

This crisis is being aggravated by American political and economic pressure limiting their markets and bankrupting their treasuries and peoples.

STALIN FORESAW IT

They are forced, particularly Britain, at the moment, to move toward an independent position and to try to get out from under the wheels of the American juggernaut, precisely as J. V. Stalin said they would, in his last work. Hence, famished for markets, facing bankruptcy, they are forced to seek "a fresh approach to Moscow" and thus threaten the complete isolation of the U. S. government headed by Dulles and Eisenhower, in the interests of the duPonts - Rockefellers - GM, et al.

These capitalist powers, in seeking independence from U. S. domination, for their very survival, must look elsewhere for some support.

As Gromyko put it recently at the UN: "The time will come when the governments of the nations defending the U. S. position here will look more and more to Moscow for aid and to be safe from war. They will look to Moscow for support in peaceful policies."

The impact of other events are forcing the unwilling feet of the warmongers to the conference table. Among these is the loss of "Old Baldy" and the prospect of great casualties that must be sustained.

(Continued on Page 2)

DPO

(Continued from Page 3)
that has come in for several attacks from Osman and Alice Tolkov, who reported on the Sixty-five Security Plan. They found fault with the local for having its own security plan and not joining the one under Osman's directorship. Davis, when he reported, referred to those digs as "unfair and unjust."

REPORT ON TALKS

Livingston's report on merger negotiations and Osman's report for the officers, indicated that the leaders of DPO hope to get into the CIO mainly by showing their "anti-Communism."

Osman disclosed a letter applying for reaffiliation that he had sent to the late Allan S. Haywood. Its main content was an effort to convince Haywood the union isn't "communist-dominated," and it cited that portion of Livingston's report to the District 65 convention in which this writer is attacked. In a further attempt to bolster the application Osman wrote, "As you well know, the Daily Worker bitterly denounced that convention."

Livingston reported that at the conference in Hollander's office, Irving Simon, head of the CIO's United Retail Workers, suggested DPO and Macy's I-S simply "return" to his union on the basis of a departmentalized arrangement with designated heads from the ranks of the "returning" unions. Livingston said DPO suggested a convention of all the unions joining in the merger. Both those proposals were rejected.

Hollander's proposal was for the CIO's chartering of an entirely new union with the three groups entering it reaching an agreement on leadership and structure beforehand.

The DPO accepted the Hollander proposal, said Livingston, but the others still don't agree. He added, however, that all the locals now in the DPO, regardless of what other CIO union claims jurisdiction over them, must come into the merged union. The DPO also insisted that the new organization continue the subsidies for the southern locals now made by DPO.

The latter point is an important one with the DPO locals outside New York. A number of southern delegates also expressed fear for their fate against CIO regional directors and city councils that have been hostile to them or have practiced jimcrow policies abhorrent to DPO locals.

As an example, Osborn Landis of the New Orleans local recalled that when the local was in the CIO council its Negro representatives were excluded from committees to visit state offices, on the ground that mixed delegations were not wanted.

Osman conceded that those matters are "problems" and assured the locals they would have autonomy in the decision but re-

peatedly sought to discourage such criticism "while unity negotiations are on," noting on one occasion it was "bad taste."

Several times during the convention Osman intervened to admonish those who stressed Negro-white unity and to put major stress on the difficulties for whites in the south who join the DPO's locals which are mostly of Negro composition.

One flareup occurred when a Negro delegate of District 65, asked in a courteous manner that a white delegate of Suffolk, Va., who used the term N....r refrain from doing so in the interest of Negro-white unity. He was strongly applauded. Osman angrily denounced this District 65 delegate.

Osman said he hoped the delegates "would think before they talk or applaud." The union, he said, seeks to "harmonize diverse elements." He expressed admiration for the courage of white workers who join predominantly Negro locals in the South and said, "They are jimcrowed by both Negro and white." He added that "the struggle for Negro-white unity was but one of the problems of our union, and it is not even the most important one." This type of argument left most of the delegates visibly cold.

The general tone of Osman's several speeches on Negro-white unity left a distinct impression that he apparently feels the main task is to slow the movement for Negro rights and Negro leadership as a concession to white-supremacy influences among whites. That was also the tone of a section of his report.

Sub Drive

(Continued from Page 1)
that the circulation of The Worker and Daily Worker is not wider, that its ability to enlist greater sections of the labor movement directly for this fight does not have broader scope.

"We realize it, too, when we see the way our Government and State Department are trying to weasel out of the proposals for peace in Korea."

"We have felt it often when we read of the way the fascist-minded political thugs in Pittsburgh hounded the great anti-fascist fighter and workers leader, Steve Nelson, who, we are proud to announce, will be the guest of our committee this coming Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p.m. at Central Plaza in Manhattan."

"And we have felt it when we saw the way The Worker and Daily Worker rallied people to the fight against the Dewey 'package deal,' which is costing us rent increases, and threatens us with new fare and tax increases. This Dewey 'wage cut' every worker in New York is facing could have been defeated if more people had the information which The Worker and Daily Worker supplied."

"Because we feel deeply this immense need to circulate these workingclass papers, and we know others do too, we appeal to every reader who is a unionist to get behind us in the effort to put over the present circulation campaign."

"Despite the fact that the need to spread these papers is so great, and despite the fact, too, that we find that workers want the paper, the campaign at this late stage has garnered only 825 subs for The Worker out of our goal of 2,300."

Great SPRING LINEN Sale!

The best imported 100% linen table clothes, sets, dish towels, pillow cases and linen by the yard, at the lowest prices, now on sale at the

STANLEY THEATRE
7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 St.

Bring this coupon and get a minimum reduction of 10% on all linen. Special reductions for large quantities.

No more than 150 readers have obtained these 825 subs.

"We need the cooperation of many more to reach our goal. We ask that:

"Every reader help pack the gathering for Steve Nelson next Sunday, and either produce before the meeting—or bring to the meeting—at least one sub. We are aiming for at least another 700 subs by the time of the meeting, to go above 1,500 in the campaign."

"Every reader get at least one more sub next week to help us reach the goal set in the campaign."

POW

(Continued from Page 1)
vestigation the government has employed against trade union and civilian circles, with efforts made to intimidate and browbeat the returned CIs into silence or agreement with the Administration views.

In addition, the Administration's announcement contained the implicit admission that the Administration has been opening the private mail of POWs to their families. Unless more than 29,000 letters had been read, it was observed, the Administration would have no grounds for its statement that "virtually all" contained "Communist propaganda."

This admission recalled charges made last year by Chinese peace circles that U. S. authorities were preventing POWs from receiving mail from their relatives. Presumably, the relatives were telling the truth about taxes, prices and the growing attack on civil liberties in this country, and expressing their own desire for peace.

Peace views, whether from American POWs or from their relatives here at home are presumably considered "Communist propaganda" by the Administration.

The Defense Department statement raising the issue of "indoctrination" of the American prisoners of war admitted that Americans received good treatment in the POW camps. "Many Americans now held captive," declared the eight-page document, "have received much better treatment than normally is expected from Communist nations, and this will undoubtedly continue to be the case so long as it serves Communist purposes."

The first UN prisoners to be exchanged leave their stockade in North Korea for Panmunjom on Tuesday. The exchange involves 600 UN prisoners and 5,300 Chinese and Koreans. The transfer begins next Monday.

The Administration's statement on the prisoners of war was timed apparently to offset the growing clamor in the U.S. for resumption of truce negotiations and an end to the war.

The CIO United Packinghouse Workers District I this week sent a wire from Chicago to President Eisenhower urging that he act favorably on "the opportunity to speedily end hostilities in Korea."

The wire from the district organization declared: "Our union, suffering with all Americans under the oppressive burden of a costly and unpopular war, considers these proposals (of the North Koreans and Chinese) as just and fair and feels that our leaders should go more than half way to accept them."

Thomas Richardson, co-director of the American Peace Crusade, declared that "the signing of the agreement for the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners war represents a victory for the peace movement."

"The really big task, however," Richardson said, "still lies before all lovers of peace. This is the task of ending now the fruitless slaughter in Korea."



Letter

(Continued from Page 4)
fact that the Dulles brothers and their predecessors in the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department particularly seek to utilize officials of such philanthropic agencies for purposes altogether unphilanthropic, and precisely because, owing to the fact that they are philanthropic agencies, they are less likely to be suspected than other agencies.

If indeed, as the record shows, these agencies of Wall Street monopoly capital have succeeded in utilizing members of the Catholic hierarchy, Jehovah's Witnesses, Protestant denominations, and other such organizations, to do its dirty business, how can anyone be certain that JOINT has remained untouched?

We think reader Dr. A. F. owes it to himself to come to grips with present-day realities. Disillusionment may be painful, but it can open the door to truth.

Vandals

(Continued from Page 1)
Inquisition in the 15th Century. The painting showed a dignified old man with a magnificent white beard presiding at a secret meeting in a cellar just as the police of the Inquisition broke in. The old man was the historic Spanish Jewish Rabbi, Isaac Abba Bar Nal. The hoodlums stole leaflets advertising a "Jewish Musical Festival," that the Center produced last Friday night. The singers were Menachem Rubin and Friedele Lipshitz and Jacob Mestel, New York artists.

This was apparently considered "evidence."

They also looted the contents of the Center's Warsaw Ghetto file—and this was an irreparable loss. The looted file contained letters and poems from surviving heroes of the Warsaw uprising. One of the stolen letters was from Ber Mark, the head of the Jewish History Institute of Poland, who greeted the establishment of the Pittsburgh Center.

Mrs. Brown said the gangsters had a big camera and photographed the Jewish typewriter in the library.

As I left the building with another reporter a Jewish citizen pointed to a big stone building across the street.

"That's the Pittsburgh Jewish Institute," he said. "I wonder whether it will be next."

I don't think it will be. The attack on the Cultural Center is arousing the Jewish people and other liberty-lovers. The fight-back has commenced.

ILWU

(Continued from Page 3)

prison for "contempt," took part. The resolution noted that disbarment is being threatened against Hallinan, Richard Gladstein, ILWU attorney union members in Hawaii, and George Shibley, on trial in Los Angeles for "contempt" growing out of his defenses of an ILWU member in the Marine Corps.

Other actions called for: immediate statehood for Hawaii and Alaska; prevention of the threatened destruction of the Anton Reifger murals in the San Francisco post office, and drastic amendment of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)
claimed he overheard atomic scientists at Los Alamos, Nevada, talking about the atom bomb in 1944, and that on the basis of what he overheard he went home and drew "the secret of the atom bomb" in two hours.

Top atomic scientists have scorned the possibility of any such

thing ever taking place, but this yarn of Greenglass is the basis for the death sentence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The only other witness who in any way could tie the Rosenbergs in with espionage or conspiracy to commit espionage was Mav Elitcher, a classmate of Julius over whom the FBI held the threat of a prosecution for perjury in a loyalty statement. Elitcher claimed that though he hardly knew Julius and had not seen him for six years, Julius talked to him about the possibility of "giving information." Both Elitcher and Greenglass were represented by the law firm headed by G. John Rogge, former Department of Justice lawyer and U. S. agent for the Tito government.

Elitcher was never brought to trial for perjury. On the contrary, he has been certified by the FBI as "loyal" now that he gave this testimony against Julius Rosenberg.

The defense showed that the government brought into the trial terrific propaganda about "Communism" to secure a conviction. The defense also showed that an FBI witness, Ben Schneider, had been coached by the FBI illegally in court before he was called to the witness stand.

The Rosenbergs have denied completely the yarn told by Greenglass. There is no evidence against them of any kind other than Greenglass' unsupported statement.

World protest has reached enormous proportions. Pope Pius twice told the White House that the demand for clemency in Europe is very great. The Pope's message to Truman was suppressed by Attorney General McGranery. Eisenhower denied clemency soon after he came into office. The

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What Thomas Jefferson Said About Friendship With Russia

On the 210th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, today (April 13), we recall what this great American revolutionary said about friendship with Russia.

In a letter to Tsar Alexander, June 15, 1804, he wrote:

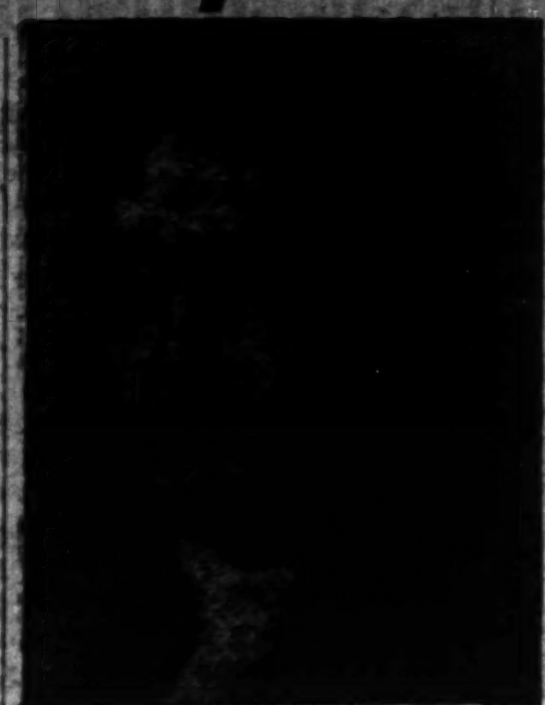
"I see with great pleasure the rising commerce between our two countries. . . . Your flag will find in our harbors hospitality, freedom and protection and your subjects enjoy all the privileges of the most favored nation. The favorable reception of our consul at St. Petersburg, and the friendly sentiment, conveyed through your minister of foreign affairs, is an earnest that our merchants also will meet due favor in your ports.

"I avail myself of this occasion of expressing the exalted pleasure I have felt in observing the various acts of your administration during the short time you have been on the throne of your country, and in seeing in them manifestations of the virtue and wisdom from which they flow. What has not your country to hope from a career which has begun from such auspicious developments!"

These words by one of the founders of our country also have a contemporary ring:

On the Preservation Of Peace

"My hope of preserving peace for our country is not founded in the greater principles of non-re-



THOMAS JEFFERSON

ly conduct on our part will procure justice and friendship from others."

(Letter to the Earl of Buchan, July 10, 1803.)

The Surest Foundation For a Democracy

... And say, finally, whether peace is best preserved by giving energy to the government, or information to the people. This last is the most certain, and the most legitimate engine of government. Educate and inform the whole mass of the people.

"Enable them to see that it is their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve them. In the belief that a just and friend-

And it requires no very high degree of education to convince them of this. They are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty."

(Letter to Madison, Dec. 20, 1787.)

The Right of Self Determination

"The presumption of dictating to an independent nation the form of its government, is so arrogant, so atrocious, that indignation, as well as moral sentiment, enlists all our partialities and prayers in favor of one, and our equal execrations against the other."

(Letter to Monroe, June 11, 1823.)

"We surely cannot deny to any nation that right whereon our own government is founded, that every one may govern itself according to whatever form it pleases, and change these forms at its own will; and that it may transact its business with foreign nations through whatever organs it thinks proper, whether King, Convention, Assembly, Committee, President, or anything else it may choose. The will of the nation is the only essential thing to be regarded."

(Letter to Gouverneur Morris, March 12, 1793.)

Democracy Versus Despotism

"I hold it that a little rebellion now and then is a good thing, and as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical. Unsuccessful rebellions, indeed, generally established the encroachments on the rights of the people which have produced them. An observation of this truth should render honest republican governors so mild in their punishment of rebellions as not to discourage them too much. It is a medicine necessary for the sound health of government."

(Letter to Madison, Jan. 30, 1787.)

(The material above comes from Thomas Jefferson—Selection from His Writings, edited by Philip S. Foner and published by International Publishers.)

'Mother Courage' By Brecht to Be Given April 19

A dramatic presentation of "Mother Courage" (in English) by Bertold Brecht, poet and playwright of the German Democratic Republic, will be presented April 19 in a program sponsored by the German American, progressive German language monthly. The program is called "German Culture for Peace."

This will be the first time this gripping drama has ever been presented in the U. S. Phoebe Brand will be featured in the title role.

Brecht has been acclaimed as one of the best poets of Europe, and along with Anna Seghers and Johannes Becher is one of the staunchest fighters for peace.

"German Culture for Peace" will be held at the Fraternal Clubhouse (110 W. 48 St.). The program begins at 8:30 p.m. It includes exciting new German songs for peace as well as selections from the best of the progressive German cultural heritage.

Tickets are available at The German American, 130 East 16 St. St. OR 4-4478.



on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

(Since the Monday column must be written on Friday, Friday's rain KO'd the possibility of a column today on the return of the Dodgers and Yanks. Will catch up to both these clubs, and the Giants, this week. . . .)

Beer Beats Baseball Again

SPORTSMANS PARK in St. Louis is now Budweiser Stadium, so re-named by the new owners of the Cardinals, Anheuser-Busch. I know how I feel about such a change, and I'm wondering how the average St. Louis baseball follower who may not drink beer feels. Or even a St. Louisian who drinks another brand of beer. Or even a St. Louisian who drinks Budweiser! How obnoxious can this out and out commercialism get?

From "Sportsman" to the brand name of a product. How devastatingly symbolic a change for the name of a tradition rich park in which a game, our national pastime, is played.

ST. LOO SQUAWK BRINGS CHANGE

After this column was written Friday morning and set into type, the bulletin came from St. Louis that Busch, under fire in that city, had given up the idea of "Budweiser Stadium." We still don't particularly like the change from Sportsman's Park to "Busch Stadium" (in honor of his father) but at least it isn't as crass. Some of the other things we say here still go. Would you say Busch Jr. was now sadder "Budweiser"? . . . L.R.

Well, why stop there? Let's change Yankee Stadium into Ballyntine Field. Most of the kids in New York are growing up to call a four base blow a "Ballyntine Blast" anyhow. Soon they won't even know what the words "home run" are supposed to mean. They'll think it's "foam run." More and more they get beer beer beer with every other pitch on radio and television.

Ebbets Field of course can become Schaeffer Park. Heck, let's get it over with and change the name of the game to Beerball. And instead of the national anthem play the Beer Barrel Polka before every game.

If Commissioner Frick lets these beer maguls keep drowning baseball in malt and hops, he shouldn't be TOO surprised if the interest and attendance start getting lighter and dryer.

Budweiser Stadium!

Double Opening Today

IT'S PREMATURE opening day as usual down in Washington, where the Yanks help the Washington Senators pry off the lid a day before the rest of the league. One custom, however, won't be observed. The President will not throw out the first ball. He is occupied with weightier matters—playing golf down at Augusta, Georgia. (Yes, again.)

The other special privilege goes to Cincinnati, which gets a chance for an undisputed lead in the National League—if it can beat the debuting Milwaukee Braves.

Tomorrow the Dodgers open their title defense at Ebbets Field against the opposite end of the league—not geographically, but artistically—the Pittsburgh Pirates. However, in any single game with such as Murry Dickson pitching and such as Ralph Kiner swinging at those seats, any big league team can beat any other. That's why the best team in the league doesn't run through a 154-game winning streak and wind up unbeaten.

There is sometimes an unfair tendency to brand as totally hopeless all the players on a ballclub which as a whole does not measure up. Exaggerated writing by scribes pressing for an angle helps this. The Pirates are a last place team, yes, because of not enough established pitching and lack of qualified big leaguers at three of the four infield positions. Which doesn't mean that such as newcomers Danny O'Connell, a really good infielder, and perhaps Thomas, Abrams, Montemayer and Bernier will not perform well and even possibly improve the club over last year.

The Giants open up in Philly facing the much more formidable Shibe Park entry, and specifically the pitcher of pitchers, 28-game winning Robin Roberts. Rough start. The Yanks are at home to Bobby Schantz, the great little lefthander of the A's. Any day when Gus Zernial and Eddie Robinson start connecting, the A's can scatter the customers in the left and right field seats respectively. But in our opinion have nothing like the balance and speed for a contender. Of course, the A's could have their own opinion.

Giant Fans Will Love THIS Pick

SPEAKING OF OPINIONS on the race, here's one by Carl Lundquist of United Press, his annual prediction. He sees no race in either league, picking the Yanks and Dodgers to repeat, "by at least 10 games apiece."

After the Yanks in the AL, he puts the A's, Cleveland, Chicago, Washington, Detroit, Boston and St. Louis. (We pick St. Louis to finish ahead of the A's). Behind the Dodgers—hold your hats, Giant fans—come St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh. That's right, 6th place for the Giants. Well, it's a free country.

UP sports editor Leo Peterson is more on the conservative side. Also picking a Yankee-Dodgers repeat, his AL picks are Yanks, Chicago, A's, Cleveland, Washington, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis, and his NL picks are Dodgers, Giants, Phils, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. UP is certainly down on Bill Veck's Browns, who at the least certainly seem several cuts above the Red Sox and Tigers.

See Hudson Top A.L. Rookie

AND WHILE we're just browsing around in guesses and maybes, here's a stab at a 1963 All Rookie Team picked before the season even opens. Just for fun.

Bills of the Cards 1b. Gilliam, Dodgers 2b. Hunter, Browns ss. Spencer, Giants 3b. Outfield—Bruton of Braves, Greengrass of Reds, Repulski of Cards. Catcher, Wilson of White Sox. Pitchers—Buhl of Braves, Hooker of Indians, Mikkens of Dodgers, Holloman of Browns.

Reserves—infielders Kuenn of Tigers, Jablonski of Cards. Outfielders Carwell of Tigers, Pendleton of Braves. Catcher Katt of Giants. Pitchers Crimian of Cards, Aber of Indians, Liddle of Braves, Gomez of Giants.

Top candidates for Rookie of Year honors: Gilliam, Spencer and Bruton in the National. Hunter off by himself in the American.

THE NEW PERSPECTIVES IN SOVIET EDUCATION

By JOSEPH CLARK
(Fifth of a Series)

MOSCOW, USSR.

Two grand new perspectives stand before Soviet educators, Ludmila Dubrovina, Deputy Minister of Education of the RSFSR, declared in an interview with this correspondent. Both arise from the gradual transition being made from a socialist to a communist society. To achieve that goal there must be absolute free choice of professions, all people must be cultured and educated, they must not be bound to a single profession and the essential distinctions between mental and physical labor will be eliminated.

Therefore, the two tasks before Soviet education today are first the introduction of general and compulsory 10-year education for all, and, second, the introduction of general polytechnic education.

Progress already attained, the Deputy Minister pointed out, makes it possible to project the complete 10-year goal. "Thus, at this time," she said, "about 75 percent of all pupils in the cities of the USSR go on to the eighth grade and graduate the 10th. Of those who don't about 20 percent go on to specialized schools, or junior colleges, where they receive secondary education as well as training in specific professions."

With the introduction of compulsory 10-year education Ludmila Dubrovina said that the specialized schools or technicums would not be abolished. What is being done, she explained, is that the curriculum in those schools is being brought in line with the regular 10-year schools, while they continue their specialization.

The goal as set by the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is to provide general 10-year education in the larger cities by 1955 and throughout the country in both village and town in 1960. This isn't much of a problem in the cities because it has been largely accomplished. There remain about 2 to 4 percent in the cities who don't com-

plete either general 10-year schools or a specialized secondary school. But in the villages the percentage is 40 to 42 percent who don't go beyond the seventh grade or to technicums.

The job being tackled includes a large-scale school building program and the training of many more teachers.

"During the past two years," Ludmila Dubrovina said, "2,000 new 10-year schools have been opened and another 4,000 will go into operation by 1955." She stressed the fact that no new school can open without a complete inventory of school appliances, teaching aids, laboratory equipment, etc. "Such equipment for a 10-year school takes two to three freight cars when being shipped. We have nine factories turning out this equipment and nothing else."

The Deputy Education Minister summed up some of the achievements already chalked up.

"Since the end of the war 23,500 new schools have been built in the USSR," she said. "All of them have up-to-date premises, light and spacious classrooms, study rooms and libraries." To give the whole thing more perspective she also noted that: "In the past 30 years some 90,000 new schools have been built in the country, nearly two-thirds of them in the national and autonomous republic." She gave another example:

"Before the October revolution, Tajikistan had one literate male for every 200 persons, and it was almost impossible to find a woman who was literate. There were practically no schools at all for the Tajik people." Then she told how the picture was changed:

"In Soviet Tajikistan illiteracy among the adult population was eliminated long ago, and since the war seven-year education has become universal and complete secondary 10-year education is being extended more and more. In 1952 there were five times as many children completing 10-year school as in 1948."

Hunger Grows in Middle East, UN Report Shows

The Worker Foreign Department

The people of the Middle Eastern countries are eating less than before the war, according to the "Review of Economic Conditions in the Middle East" released yesterday by the United Nations. What is more, this decline in per capita consumption, in an area inhabited by more than 100 million people, is attributed to a combination of feudal and imperialist factors.

The report declares that "the rate of increase in agricultural production (for 1951 and 1952) was lower than the rate of growth of population" in the region. Moreover, although "imports of foodstuffs to cover the inadequacy of domestic production tended to increase, per capita consumption in the region as a whole did not rise in relation to the pre-war period."

MAIN FACTORS

The report "considers that the main factors responsible for the present low level of Middle East agricultural output are natural conditions, of which the chief limiting element is the insufficiency and irregular distribution of rainfall; lack of technical progress, of research and demonstration agencies and of credit; and unfavorable systems of land tenure."

This means that the greed of huge landowners and their relations with the masses of peasants ("unfavorable systems of land tenure") and the deliberate barriers to the development of home industry caused by imperialist penetration and control of these countries ("lack of technical progress, etc.") are the main factors responsible. The so-called "natural conditions" of insufficiency of rainfall can be overcome by technical means, among which are the construction of irrigation and water conservation works, and the planting of forest belts. The possibility of turning deserts into fertile land has become an actuality in many former desert areas of the Soviet Union.

TRADE BALANCE

Another aspect of the co-relation of feudal and imperialist factors was noted by the UN economists in respect to the areas foreign trade and balance of payments. The food shortage was increased by the policy of some governments — Egypt and the Sudan, Iran, Syria and Turkey — to divert land from basic food staples to world market commodities in an effort to overcome an unfavorable balance of trade.

As regards imports, the report notes, "there was a large increase in purchase of cereals, owing to the growth of the population and to the diversion of land to cotton."

Despite the increased cotton production, however, "changes in raw material prices," which the report fails to note are dictated by the big imperialist powers and world cartels, failed to help the situation. "The quantity of exports did not increase in 1950 and 1951, while the quantity of imports rose appreciably. Import surpluses increased only slightly in 1951 but available figures for 1952 show a marked increase in imports."

The character of the exports also bears out this feudal-imperialist relationship. Oil was the big money-maker. But the report noted two significant facts about this industry, which is dominated by the Rockefellers and the British petrol magnates. "It is extremely difficult," said the report, "to ascertain with any degree of certainty the actual amount of gross or net profits drawn by the oil companies from the above investments. There are cases of companies that do not publish their financial accounts."

The other fact is that the production of crude oil products increased by 10 percent in 1951 and eight percent in 1952, but the production of refined products decreased by 17.5 percent in 1951 compared with 1950. Both the crude products and refined products declined.

This throws into focus the fact that the great oil cartel refuses to develop industry for refining oil in the Middle East, but confines its major investment to the extracting process. This is another example of how imperialism acts to prevent the development of industry in the semi-colonial countries.

The report notes that industrial investment in the region was highest in Turkey and Israel, "both of which benefitted from substantial foreign financial assistance." This would seem to con-

firm the earlier views of observers that United States imperialists were striving to make Turkey and Israel the main bases of their policy in the Middle East. The report further enumerates some of the loans to these countries from U. S. government agencies.

It notes further that "cost of living indexes showed a moderate upward trend in all Middle East countries for which statistics were available, except in Israel where they rose sharply, and in Lebanon where they were stable."

It points out that "since the establishment of the State of Israel, its government has been confronted with continuous deficits, which have been met by financial assistance from abroad and by flotations of bonds. The estimates for 1951-52 and 1952-53 also register large deficits."

AFL Butchers

(Continued from Page 1)

as tax reduction, civil rights, Taft-Hartley repeal or an end to the Korean conflict can be made a reality, instead of high-sounding phrases that die immediately after their purpose of vote-getting from the American people have been served."

Gorman answered Wilson Local president Joseph E. Zabritski and recording secretary George D. Villavase that their letters "contained more common sense than any letter I have received in a long time."

The AFL union leader explained the raiding policy in these terms: "There has never been a time when we relished the idea of carrying on a campaign in any plant where the workers are already organized. The division in our ranks, however, sometimes compels this, much to our disliking."

"The sad thing about the whole affair now is that there is really nothing serious that should keep both groups separately."

An editorial comment on the Wilson local's letter, "The Butcher Workman" declared: "We have a feeling that such clear thinking is finding its way to the top leadership of our opposition group."

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.



Must reading for today

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Special Stalin Memorial Issue

APRIL CONTENTS

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Stalin and the Party.....	Alexander Bittelman
Stalin: Architect of Socialism.....	Betty Cannett
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(Discussion of Draft Resolution of National Committee, CPUSA)	

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Dulles Identified as Source Of Stories on Korea Grab

Daily Worker Foreign Department

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has been identified as the "authoritative source" of a flurry of press stories last week which outlined Administration plans to grab the tungsten mines in North Korea and throw new road-blocks on the path to a Far Eastern settlement.

The timing of Dulles has been especially noted. James Reston of the New York Times has pointed out that his remarks were made at a "delicate moment" of the Panmunjom truce negotiations.

Following denial by the White House, the State Department and other Administration spokesmen that the stories reflected Administration policy, Columbia Broadcasting System news commentators declared the stories stemmed from a dinner discussion between Dulles

and a group of 20 reporters early last week.

The probability that Dulles had given the real Administration program to the reporters before checking with President Eisenhower was suggested by Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind-Ore), who said the incident "would be funny if it were not so tragic." Morse said he hoped Dulles and Eisenhower would "get together on a uniform foreign policy."

The denials created a commotion among Washington correspondents, many of whom had reported Dulles' program in detail. The denials impugned the responsibility of these correspondents, among whom were Anthony Leveiro and Arthur Krock of the New York Times, Marquis Childs of United Features, Ray Cromley of the Wall Street Journal, Garnett D. Horner of the Washington Star.

City Workers

At Budget Hearing Today

Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, renewed at the weekend the American Labor Party's demand for time on WCBS-TV to answer Gov. Dewey's broadcast on New York City's finances. The appeal was renewed on the eve of the three-day hearings on the city budget, which open today (Monday) at 10:30 a.m. at City Hall.

The WCBS station had refused time to the ALP on the ground that time had been offered to Mayor Impellitteri to answer Dewey.

"The controversy is not between Governor Dewey and Mayor Impellitteri," Marcantonio said in the exchange released Friday by the ALP. "They are both on the same side."

"Both want to saddle subway riders with increased fares through a Transit Authority, to cripple city services by budget cuts, and to impose a flock of new local taxes upon the hard-pressed working people of this town."

Hundreds of civil service workers and their union spokesmen will jam the big City Hall Chamber today as the budget hearings open on proposals to cut city jobs and services, to raise the fare through a Transit Authority, to impose a 3 percent tax on services as well as commodities and bar city salary increases.

Eisenhower

(Continued from Page 5)

ficed in the "uphill" battles needed to overcome such defeats.

The Administration knows that those who elected it are in no mood to accept such casualties, at a time when the Soviet Union, day after day, offers to negotiate an end to the war and to resolve world tensions. In addition, the compromise offer by Chou En-lai to settle the Korean war on the basis of the so-called "voluntary repatriation of prisoners," virtually the "Indian Plan," (about which our State Department raised such a stir against the Soviet Union), further "boxes them in."

Clearly, the pressure of these events rather than any peaceful intentions, is forcing the Eisenhower-Dulles camp towards the conference table, in spite of itself.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Trade Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The dispute now goes to three arbiters, one each to be named by the UN Secretary-General and by U.S. Secretary of State Dulles, and these two to name the third.

Dulles' recent announcement that the Administration would refuse to sign the proposed UN Covenants on human rights, the political rights of women and the Genocide Convention was attacked by the American Council on Human Rights, composed of six national Negro fraternities and sororities.

Officials of the American Bar Association continued to denounce the UN Charter in support of the Bricker amendment voiding any future treaty conflicting with their view of the Constitution.

What's On?

Coming
16th ANNIVERSARY of L'Unita '44 Popolo, Saturday night, April 12. At Tuscolano Hall, 405 W. 41st St., NYC. Joe Meola and Orch. Entertainment. Tickets \$1 in advance, \$1.25 at the door.
A REMINDER: Classes begin tonight and all week long for the Jefferson School's Spring Term. Don't put off registering. Do it today! Catalogs available at Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.).
SALUTE TO ARTISTS and writers, Masses and Mainstream's Fifth Anniversary rally, Friday, April 17, Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. 4th St. 8 p.m. Near Steve Nelson, Mike Gold, Tyne Gregory, Howard Fast, Charles White, V. J. Jerome, Lloyd Brown, Jessica Smith and John Howard Brown. Music by Laura Duncan and Earl Robinson. Admission 50c.
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS presents "The Theme Is Peace." Speakers: Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Max Gordon. Thursday, April 16, 8 p.m. at the Hungarian House, 2141 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N.Y. Ed Godman, songs. Conts. 20c.

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To All Worker Supporters in Manhattan:

As of now, we have NOT reached even half our proposed goals in The Worker and Daily Worker circulation campaign. Yet we know thousands of Manhattanites are ready and anxious to read our paper.

We aim to hit our targets of 3100 Worker subs and 200 for the Daily Worker by the end of this month. We must have your cooperation for this.

By the end of this week, we must have at least 2000 Worker subs, or a thousand more than we have now. We can do it if you start plugging now, and come out in force over the week-end. We urge:

- That every Worker supporter in Manhattan go after at least one sub this week.

- That you come out for special campaigning over the week-end. We need at least 300 volunteers for this week-end push.

The week-end paper will include four extra pages on the Rosenberg frame-up, and we want to get this into the hand of the people in our borough.

Manhattan Freedom of the Press Committee.